REMARKS

A Supplemental Information Disclosure Statement is enclosed herewith.

In the Office Action dated May 17, 2005, claims 1, 2, 5-11, 15-18, 20-24, 26-31, 34, 36-38, 41, 43-46, and 51-55 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 over U.S. Patent No. 6,078,582 (Curry) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,636,528 (Korpi); claim 3 was rejected under § 103 over Curry and Korpi in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,118,864 (Chang); claim 4 was rejected under § 103 over Curry and Korpi in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,136,585 (Nizamuddin); claims 12, 25, 39, and 42 were rejected under § 103 over Curry and Korpi in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,487,186 (Verthein); claims 13, 26, and 48 were rejected under § 103 over Curry and Korpi in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,275,573 (Naor); claims 13, 14, 26, 27, 47, and 48 were rejected under § 103 over Curry and Korpi in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,438,124 (Wilkes); and claims 35, 40, 49, and 50 were rejected under § 103 over Curry and Korpi in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,389,010 (Kubler).

Amended claim 1 is allowable over the asserted combination of Curry and Korpi. As conceded by the Office Action, Curry does not disclose the encapsulation of stimulus control information into one or more packets for transmission over the packet-based network. 5/17/2005 Office Action at 3. However, the Office Action relied upon Korpi as teaching the encapsulating of stimulus control information from a stimulus telephone into one or more packets. *Id.*

Amended claim 1 now recites a controller to receive stimulus control information according to a *stimulus language*, and encapsulating the stimulus control information into one or more packets, where the stimulus control information is encapsulated into the one or more packets *without providing messaging according to a language different from the stimulus language in the one or more packets*. Neither Curry nor Korpi teaches or suggests this subject matter. As conceded by the Office Action, Curry does not disclose encapsulating stimulus control information at all. Although Korpi refers to embedding stimulus control commands, the stimulus control commands are embedded into control commands according to a functional protocol. As described by Korpi, a signaling unit 50 (see Fig. 2 of Korpi) embeds control commands according to a first signaling protocol (CORNET TS protocol, which is a stimulus protocol) into control commands according

to a second signaling protocol (CORNET TC protocol, which is a functional protocol). Korpi, 6:25-30; 3:37-38 ("the second protocol is a functional protocol"). As further explained by Korpi, a "special command" of the functional protocol is defined for tunneling such that commands according to a stimulus protocol can be tunneled. Korpi, 3:41-45. Thus, in Korpi, stimulus commands are first embedded into functional commands. *See* Korpi, 2:21-25 (control commands according to the first protocol are embedded into control commands according to the second protocol). This embedding is illustrated in the protocol stack of Fig. 4(B), which shows a CORNET TS (stimulus protocol) layer 228 above a CORNET TC (functional protocol) layer 226. As taught by Korpi, the stimulus messaging (CORNET TS) is embedded into functional messaging (CORNET TC) before provision into an IP packet (as provided by the IP layer 222 of Fig. 4(B)). In contrast, claim 1 recites that stimulus control information is encapsulated into one or more packets *without providing messaging according to a language different from the stimulus language in the one or more packets.*

In view of the foregoing, it is clear that neither Curry nor Korpi teaches or suggests all elements of the claim. Therefore, a *prima facie* case of obviousness of claim 1 cannot be established over Curry and Korpi.

Independent claim 20 has been amended to recite encapsulating stimulus control information according to a stimulus language received from the first interface into at least one packet, where the stimulus control information is encapsulated into the at least one packet without providing any messaging according to a language different from the stimulus language in the at least one packet. As discussed above, neither Curry nor Korpi teaches or suggests this subject matter. Therefore, a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be established against claim 20 over Curry and Korpi. Similarly, independent claim 28 and independent claim 30 have been amended such that these claims are also non-obvious over Curry and Korpi.

Claim 13 has been amended from dependent form to independent form. Claim 13 was rejected as being obvious over Curry, Korpi, and Naor, or over Curry, Korpi, and Wilkes. The Office Action conceded that Curry and Korpi fail to disclose the invention of claim 13. 5/17/2005 Office Action at 7. However, the Office Action relied upon

either Naor or Wilkes as disclosing the recited subject matter of claim 13. Although Naor teaches encryption by an encryption/decryption unit connected to a telephone, there is no teaching or suggestion in Naor of scrambling stimulus control information *before* encapsulation. Therefore, the hypothetical combination of Curry, Korpi, and Naor does not teach or suggest all elements of the claim. A *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established against claim 13 over Curry, Korpi, and Naor.

Similarly, although Wilkes refers to encrypting conversation between devices, there is no teaching or suggestion by Wilkes of scrambling stimulus control information *before* encapsulation. Therefore, the hypothetical combination of Curry, Korpi, and Wilkes also does not teach or suggest all elements of claim 13. A *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established against claim 13 over Curry, Korpi, and Wilkes.

Claim 48 has also been amended from dependent form to independent form, with the scope of claim 48 remaining unchanged. Claim 48 is similarly allowable over the asserted combination of Curry, Korpi, and Naor or Curry, Korpi, and Wilkes.

Dependent claim 26 is also similarly allowable over the asserted combination of Curry, Korpi, and Naor or Curry, Korpi, and Wilkes.

Claim 39 has been amended from dependent form to independent form, with the scope of claim 39 remaining *unchanged*. Claim 39 was rejected as being obvious over the asserted combination of Curry, Korpi, and Verthein. The Office Action conceded that Curry and Korpi fail to disclose the claimed invention of claim 39. 5/17/2005 Office Action at 7. However, to remedy this deficiency of Curry and Korpi, the Office Action relied upon Verthein, specifically the teaching in Verthein that the DTMF tone is transmitted via a UDP channel. Although Verthein teaches the use of UDP-based RTP packets, Verthein does not provide any suggestion of UDP packets to carry stimulus control information. Moreover, and significantly, Verthein provides no suggestion whatsoever that a controller can *determine* from a *UDP port number* whether the corresponding inbound packet *contains voice data or stimulus control information*. In the rejection of claim 39, the Office Action does not even mention this subject matter that is expressly recited in claim 39. Therefore, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not

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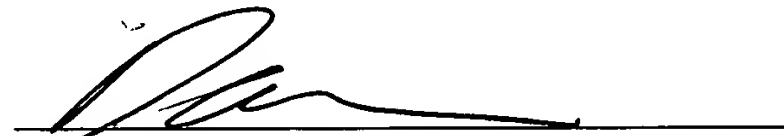been established with respect to claim 39 over the asserted combination of Curry, Korpi, and Verthein.

Claim 42 has also been amended from dependent form to independent form, with the scope of the claim remaining *unchanged.* Claim 42 is allowable over the asserted combination of Curry, Korpi, and Verthein for reasons similar to those of claim 39.

Dependent claims are allowable for at least the same reasons as corresponding independent claims. In view of the defective obviousness rejections against the base claims, the obviousness rejections of the dependent claims are also defective.

Allowance of all claims is respectfully requested. The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees and/or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 20-1504 (NRC.0002US).

Respectfully submitted,

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